

II. REMARKS

Claims 1-69 are pending. The Applicants' attorney has amended claims 1-2, 9, 18, 24-25, 28, 34-35, 37, 43, and 46 and has added new claims 58-69. But the amendments to claims 2, 25, and 35 do not narrow these claims. In light of the following, all of the claims are now in condition for allowance; therefore, the Applicants' attorney requests the Examiner to withdraw all of the outstanding objections and rejections.

Objections To The Drawings

To overcome these objections, the Applicants' attorney has amended FIGS. 1 and 7 per the enclosed Request for Drawings Change. Therefore, the Applicants' attorney requests that the Examiner approve the amended drawings and withdraw these objections.

Rejection of Claims 1-57 Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) As Being Unpatentable Over The Admitted Prior Art In FIG. 1 Of The Patent Application In View Of U.S. Patent 4,951,150 To Browning

As discussed below, the Applicants' attorney disagrees with this rejection.

Claim 1

Claim 1 as amended recites a beam generator operable to direct an electromagnetic off-beam and an electromagnetic on-beam onto the surface of a projection screen from a single side of the projection screen, the off- and on-beams narrower than a dimension of the projection screen at the surface.

For example, referring to FIG. 2 of the patent application, an image generator 53 directs an electromagnetic erase (off) beam 52 and an electromagnetic image (on) beam 42 onto a scanning surface 38 of a projection screen 34 of an image amplifier 22 from the scan-surface side (a single side) of the projection screen. The erase and image beams 52 and 42 are narrower than a dimension (e.g., height, width) of the projection screen 34 where they strike the projection screen, *i.e.*, at the projection screen. That is, unlike the erase burst 40 of FIG. 1, the beams 52 and 52 are neither as wide nor has high as the scanning surface 38 of the projection screen 34.

In contrast, the combination of prior-art FIG. 1 of the patent application and Browning would not have motivated one to direct an electromagnetic off-beam and an

electromagnetic on-beam onto the surface of a projection screen from a single side of the projection screen where the off- and on-beams are narrower than a dimension of the projection screen at the surface.

Although prior-art FIG. 1 of the patent application discloses directing an erase burst (off-beam) 40 and an image beam (on-beam) 42 onto the scanning surface 38 of a projection screen 34 from a single side (the scanning-surface side) of the projection screen, the erase burst is not narrower than a dimension of the projection screen at the scanning surface. That is, the erase burst 40 is as least as wide and at least as high as the scanning surface 38, and thus covers the entire scanning surface. Consequently, the system 20 does not disclose on and off beams that are narrower than a dimension of the projection screen 34 at the scanning surface 38.

And although in column 12, lines 28-31 Browning seems to disclose erase and write electron beams that are narrower than an imaging plate 54 (FIGS. 2 and 6), these erase and write beams must be directed onto the imaging plate from different sides. Referring to FIGS. 2 and 6 and col. 8, line 19 – col. 9, line 16, Browning's system 10 generates an image on the image plate 54 by varying the degree of light scattering in regions of the image plate. The system 10 varies the degree of light scattering in a region by applying an electric field to the region. The polarity of the electric field determines whether the region becomes more transparent or more opalescent, and the strength of the electric field determines the level of transparency or opalescence. Specifically, if the electrode 56 is positive relative to the electrode 52, then the regions of the image plate 54 between the two electrodes become more transparent. Conversely, if the electrode 56 is negative relative to the electrode 52, then the regions of the image plate 54 between the two electrodes become more opalescent. Therefore, because the electrode 52 is grounded, one erases the image plate 54 (transparent state) by applying a positive voltage V_b to the electrode 56, and generates pixels (opalescent state) of an image by applying a negative voltage to the electrode 56 with an electron beam 36. Consequently, any electron beam incident on the electrode 56 will write an image because it will make the electrode 56 negative relative to the electrode 52. Therefore, the only technique that Browning possibly discloses for erasing an image with a second electron beam is allowing the electrode 52 to float and directing a the second electron beam onto the electrode 52 from the side of the imaging plate 54 on which the electrode 52 is disposed. This second electron beam will

erase the image plate 54 by making the electrode 52 negative relative to the electrode 56. Therefore, Browning's write and erase electron beams must be incident from opposite sides of the imaging plate 54. If these beams are incident from the same side of the imaging plate 54, then they will both write or erase the imaging plate 54, but will be unable to do both.

Consequently, Browning would at most have suggested to one of ordinary skill in the art that he modify the system 20 of FIG. 1 of the patent application by replacing the erase burst 40 with an erase beam that strikes the projection screen 34 from the side of the projection surface 36.

Claims 9, 18, 24, 28, 34, 37, 43, and 46

These claims as amended are patentable for reasons similar to those discussed above in support of the patentability of claim 1.

Claims 2-8, 10-17, 19-23, 25-27, 29-33, 35-36, 38-42, 44-45, and 47-57

These claims are patentable by virtue of their respective dependencies from claims 1, 9, 18, 24, 28, 34, 37, 43, and 46.

Conclusion

In light of the foregoing, claims 3-8, 10-17, 19-23, 26-27, 29-33, 36, 38-42, 44-45, and 47-57 as previously pending, claims 1-2, 9, 18, 24-25, 28, 34-35, 37, 43, and 46 as amended, and new claims 58-69 are in condition for full allowance, which is respectfully requested.

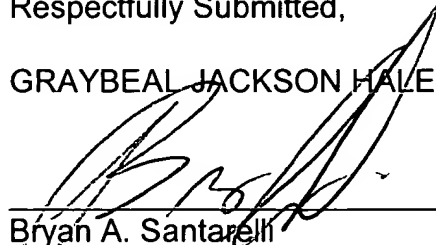
In the event additional fees are due as a result of this amendment, payment for those fees has been enclosed in the form of a check. Should further payment be required to cover such fees you are hereby authorized to charge such payment to Deposit Account No. 07-1897.

If, after reviewing the above remarks, the Examiner does not believe that all of the claims are allowable, then he is requested to contact the Applicants' attorney, Bryan Santarelli, at (425) 455-5575 to schedule a telephone conference.

DATED this 14th day of September, 2004.

Respectfully Submitted,

GRAYBEAL JACKSON HALEY LLP

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Bryan A. Santarelli', is written over a horizontal line.

Bryan A. Santarelli
Attorney for Applicant
Registration No. 37,560
155 – 108th Ave. NE, Suite 350
Bellevue, WA 98004-5973
(425) 455-5575